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A HOPE OF TRANSIT CONCORD

The teasing hopes of agreement which color the mystery surrounding the Anglo-Irish negotiations appear tenable in connection with the efforts of the city and the P. R. T. to extract something definite and progressive from the transit problem.

AN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY

ALTHOUGH the Versailles Treaty provided that the Danube should be an international waterway open to the traffic of all nations for its full length from Ulm in Wurtemberg to the Black Sea, it was not until this week that arrangements were completed for carrying out the provision.

THE LONG TRAIL'S END

HOW many people in this country were aware before they read yesterday's cable from London that the full-blooded Indians lie with the American dead in France?

KEEPING THE POLICE COOL

THAT first fight between two policemen at Broad and Chestnut streets yesterday over the right to stand under the canopy at the signal post would not have happened if there had been a parol for each man, nor if it had been cool.

MR. HARDING'S DAY OFF

LITTLE boys who thrill when they are told that they may sit some day in the White House believe, naturally enough, that a President of the United States lives a joyous life.

THE GUN IN CONGRESS

YESTERDAY, though Representative Henry Johnson, of Kentucky, continued in the role of cross-examiner, the congressional investigation of the Bergdoll case was resumed without resort to small artillery or talk of murder.

even though no charges are made against them.

It is not the part of good official or legal manners to browbeat any civilian from the vantage point of an official position. A man who desires to be accorded the full respect of a gentleman should, of course, do nothing that a gentleman would not do.

TWENTY BILLIONS FOR THE CONGRESS TO TACKLE

Unless it Makes an Equitable Adjustment of the Burden, It Will Have to Reckon With the Voters
AS A preliminary to revising the tax laws Congress should acquaint itself with the startling facts about the fluctuation of taxable incomes since 1919.

A comparison of figures of 1916 with those of 1919 will be illuminating. The total of all the incomes above \$3000—those which are taxed—amounted in 1916 to less than \$7,000,000,000. There were 200 men with incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 and their incomes aggregate between \$450,000,000 and \$490,000,000.

In 1919 the total taxable incomes amounted to a little less than \$20,000,000,000, or to almost three times the amount in 1916. There were only sixty-five men who reported an income of \$1,000,000 or more and their aggregate incomes amounted to \$152,000,000.

There are two possible explanations for this decrease in the total amount of the incomes above \$1,000,000. One is that the heavy taxes which have dispersed two-thirds of the income discouraged big business to such an extent that it was no longer possible for it to earn large profits.

Another is that big business has found a way of concealing their profits, either by investing in non-taxable securities or by tricks of book-keeping.

But it is not the incomes above \$1,000,000 alone which have decreased in number. In 1916 there were 376 men with incomes between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. In 1919 there were 180. In 1916 there were 711 with incomes between \$300,000 and \$500,000. In 1919 there were 425.

But the number of incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 increased from 10,452 in 1916 to 13,320 in 1919. In the same period the incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000 increased from 23,734 to 37,477, and the incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000 increased from 80,500 to 102,485.

So it goes with the smaller incomes, those between \$5000 and \$10,000, growing from 1,916 to 438,851 in 1919. The very large incomes have for some reason been destroyed and the moderate incomes have been multiplied. But this was in 1919 when the reaction from the war prosperity had not begun to set in.

They can talk about old times and about them.

John Burroughs and what a fine chap he was, and they can experiment with their cookery and chop wood and sleep on the grass and try to distinguish between the bird note and another and the silence and peace that have come to them again.

DYING RUSSIA

THE blend of sympathy, firmness and fair play which characterizes Herbert Hoover's reply to Maxim Gorky's appeal for famine relief in Russia reduces the intricacy of a tragic problem to its elements.

The charge of American imperialism, the Russian misery is as persistent as it is baseless. Mr. Hoover, speaking not as a Government official but as director of the American Relief Association, stipulates, it is true, terms to be accepted before ministrations begin.

The request which the Relief Administration makes of the Moscow regime is precisely similar in general principle to that which other distressed nations, recipients of American generosity, heartily agreed. Mr. Hoover calls for a direct statement to the relief officials in Riga of the need for assistance for freedom of movement and organization of the various agencies that would be set in motion in Russia.

It is for the Soviet rulers to choose whether they will deal honestly and fairly with Mr. Hoover or whether their obstinacy will shut the door of mercy. The choice today is one which cannot be met with trifling or evasion. Heretofore, under the Communist regime, most of the ills of Russia have been due to disorganization. They have been man-made.

Nature now intrudes a grim and terrible hand. The drought in some of the normally most fertile regions of Russia has created conditions similar to those which heralded the ghastly famines of 1873 and 1891.

In the face of a repetition of such tragedies rejection of the wholly equitable terms proposed by Mr. Hoover may mean the extermination of millions of innocent and hapless human beings.

American are naturally inclined to believe that most of the existing Russian prejudice against the United States will vanish once the machinery of relief is set in motion. The prospect is appealing as forecasting the downfall of the Communist fallacy. But such considerations are now not paramount.

In the most poignant physical sense Russia is dying. America, typified by such great private agencies as the Relief Administration, the Red Cross and other charitable organizations, is earnestly eager to accomplish its utmost to avert the catastrophe. The optional courses presented to Moscow are those of simple humanity or of infuriated cruelty and barbarism.

RARE OLD RECIPES

Dainty Dishes of 150 Years Ago From a Collection of 1771—How People Lived in Those Far-Off Days

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN
A LITTLE treasure in kitchen art came into my possession a day or so ago. Its acquisition was the outcome of a discussion among certain argumentative clubmen on gastronomy, past and present.

It finally was agreed, after evidence was submitted, that with culinary science today has advanced, particularly as to a knowledge of food values and the chemistry of this department of our common life, the older civilization was not far behind us in the preparation of rich, appetizing and savory dishes.

A subsequent perusal of them most effectively disposes of any idea that the art of preparing excellent food during the last half of the eighteenth century was either crude, unappetizing or limited in the range of ingredients.

On the contrary, it is apparent that the dishes of that time were rich, ample and, from our standpoint, decidedly unusual. They were at least suited to the palate and digestion of the bon vivants of that far past.

Some of them are impossible of preparation in these degenerate days, except to the favored few. Prohibition has put its gipsy curse on them. Moreover, many of the ingredients are lost or lacking now, at least as they were known then.

On the whole, a few of these gems, with apologies to Mrs. Wilson, for the benefit of those choice spirits who delight in gustatory novelties.

THE first expression, "First catch your hare," has its derivation variously explained. The accepted version is that an ancient recipe for putting a hare began with this name and English witicism.

In the use of an expression for roasting a hare these words printed on following page are a fine example of the "old style" "s", appear: "When you have cased your hare, etc."

Some one, some time in the last 150 years, evidently mistook that word "cased" (obtained) with its old-style "s" for a misprint, and gave it a new spelling and a consequent fool meaning.

At least that is the presumption. As a punishment for the error, the word "casing" will continue to see the light of the printed page in the original language and punctuation, for roasting a hare:

"A HARE—How to roast it. "When you have cased your hare, fill the body of it with a pudding composed of the following ingredients. Suet, four ounces; the crumb of bread, six ounces; quantity; two eggs, pepper, salt, nutmeg, lemon peel, parsley and thyme shred very fine. Butter will do instead of suet, and some persons use an anchovy in the same way. Baste with new milk, and add a little butter when it is near done. An hour and a half roasts a modern hare. The best sauce is good gravy; but sometimes cream and melted butter, some nutmeg, allspice and some currant jelly instead of the butter."



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

GEORGE A. WELSH On a City College

A CHANCE for every boy and girl who wants a higher education is due them, and it is the duty of the city and State to provide it for them, in the opinion of George A. Welsh, newly elected member of the Board of Education.

"Such a course should be available to all and should in no way involve their pauperization," said Mr. Welsh, who thus plans to enter up the city and State educational arbiters as their right.

"Recent developments have shown this need in many ways," he says. "There has been a marked increase in the number of young men and women desiring of higher education. This has shown itself all along the line, both from the grammar schools to the colleges and universities. This growth has been in the years to come at an accelerated rate."

"So enormous has become the demand at present that universities have been compelled to close their doors to many hundreds of those seeking for admission. They are beginning to deem it advisable to establish higher qualifications, to begin to draw the line."

"There will be more and more a tendency to close their doors to many hundreds of those seeking for admission. They are beginning to deem it advisable to establish higher qualifications, to begin to draw the line."

"The high cost of living, which has hit individuals alike, has caused the former to raise their tuition fees to cover expenses and has made the cost of personal maintenance so difficult of balance with the average income of a college or university student that many are unable to continue their education."

"It is well to develop the man of special ability, it is no doubt a qualification for the university to raise its requirements and to force the general student to get away from the fact that it is also just as essential that a great mass of substantial, well-informed and thinking people be also produced."

SHORT CUTS

Not even a Treasury order can clean the Bergdoll dollars.

Nobody expects to be enjoying the Silesian middle except Germany.

John Barleycorn was hard pressed but undismayed. "Don't give up the ship" he bravely cried.

Mayor Moore's confidence that Senator Penrose will do no hasty thing has in it the makings of either a warning or a threat.

"Ape Cries for Brandy"—Headline. Score one for Darwin, says Toddlie Top. But why not let John Barleycorn do the scoring?

Scanning the Fordney bill as it stands in the Senate Chamber the Wisconsin Statesman and Politician remarked, "Let us forgive, and forget it."

The efficient case with which \$50,000 worth of liquor was taken from a local warehouse suggests that the bootleg has taken on a patent-leather polish.

"When everybody plays safe the game ends," declared Demosthenes McGinnis, oracularly; "and this holds good with poker, business, nations and civilization itself."

At least nobody can deny that the Harding Administration is a business administration and that the various departments are beginning to run in a businesslike way.

In the absence of certain of the facts the one safe bet is that the seizure by the Shipping Board of ships of the United States Mail Steamship Co. is likely to develop a very interesting scrap.

Henry Ford buys a railroad, continues wages, reduces freight rates and continues to make money. Government does not dispute accepted economic theories. It simply shows that Henry has his own way of applying them.

It cannot be said of General Dawes' latest composition that it is "a dainty little thing with a slow, rocking rhythm with its phrases, joined by odd little tendrils of melody." But deposed Government employees find the rocking rhythm there all right.

There are said to be several delicate questions to be settled before the Administration can announce its steps toward the resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany, and some of them, it is reported, are able to suppose, are not wholly unconnected with the Versailles Treaty.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who is Eleanor Duse?
2. What color is mauve?
3. Who were the Great Moguls and why were they so called?
4. What was the first great city to be lighted by gas?
5. What State does Senator Reed represent?
6. Who commanded the American force at the battle of New Orleans in 1815?
7. What country celebrates 100 years of independence on July 26, 1921?
8. What is the literal meaning of the expression "ete-a-ete"?
9. What is another name for the animal camelopard?
10. How many persons were on board the great naval collier Cyclops, which disappeared in March, 1918, and of which nothing has been heard since?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The Ostfriesland, a former German war ship, acquired by the United States, was recently sunk by explosives from an American naval airplane.
2. A bas-relief is a piece of shallow carving or sculpture on a wall or on a stone or other material.
3. An aula is a school auditorium. The name was originally given to the large room or hall in German schools, which annual examinations were held.
4. Baluchistan is a country in Asia bounded by the Arabian Sea on the south, the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, and Persia on the west.
5. Glyptography is the art or science of engraving.
6. Nasirau is the chief speaker of the Bahamas Islands.
7. Since the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France is larger than that of Germany.
8. Honore is masses of trees or shrubs.
9. The first name of the philosopher Kant was Immanuel.
10. Galore means abundance, from the Irish "go laor," to sufficiency.